

LYND and SOBELL DEFENDED BY ACLU

While David Carliner, a Vice-Chairman of the American Jewish Committee, is busy trying to obtain a passport for Yale professor Staughton Lynd, William Kunstler is attempting to obtain the release of convicted spy Morton Sobell. Will Maslow, executive director of the American Jewish Congress, recently resigned from the Advisory Board of CORE after the Mount Vernon, N.Y. CORE chapter denounced Jews in general at a public meeting in February, 1966. David Carliner, William Kunstler and Will Maslow are all ACLU Directors. (N.Y. Times, July 22, 25 and 26, 1966.)

At the same time he was Associate General Counsel of the Office of Price Administration (OPA), ACLU Director Thomas I. Emerson was a member of the National Committee of the cited Communist front, International Juridical Association. (Special HCUA Report — 1944 Appendix IX, pp. 801 and 809).

In January, 1943, ACLU Director Irving R. Murray signed a "Message to the House of Representatives" opposing renewal of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities (Dies Committee). This message was sponsored by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, described by the Special HCUA Report No. 2748, January 2, 1943 (pp. 9 and 12) as "one of the viciously subversive organizations of the Communist Party."

George Slaff, a current ACLU director, was a member of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the Washington Bookshop, both cited as subversive and Communist by Attorney General Tom Clark (December 4, 1947). Slaff was also a member of the Washington Committee for Aid to China, a cited Communist-controlled organization. (Special HCUA Report — Appendix IX, p. 1687).

ACLU NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Strangely enough, the Chairman of the ACLU National Committee is former U. S. Attorney General Francis Biddle, who apparently doesn't mind keeping company with individuals who, by his own definition, were actively associated in Communist front organizations.

Pearl S. Buck (Sydenstricker) is a Vice-Chairman of the ACLU National Committee. In his book "Jews Must Live", Samuel Roth relates (pg. 56) that "Pearl Buck after spending twenty years as a Christian missionary to the heathen Chinese, confesses blushingly to being a Galician Jewess."

ACLU National Committee Vice-Chairman Frank P. Graham was a member of the Executive Committee of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom and the first chairman of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, both cited as Communist front organizations. (Special HCUA Report 1311, March 29, 1944, pp. 87, 143, and 147.)

The Summer, 1938 Bulletin of the League of American Writers (p. 4) had this item regarding its chapter activity in San Francisco: "Yesterday we had our party for Dr. Karl Menninger. A real success." The League of American Writers was "founded under Communist auspices in 1935 . . ." according to former Attorney General Francis Biddle, who is now Chairman of the ACLU National Committee. The League's guest of honor in the summer of 1938, Karl Menninger, is a Vice-Chairman of the ACLU National Committee. (Congressional Record, September 24, 1942, pp. 7685, 7686 and 7688.)

NAACP Vice-President Loren Miller was a reporter for the Communist Sunday Worker (Daily Worker, December 21, 1935), and a contributing editor to the "Communist periodical" New Masses (March 15, 1938). Author Lillian Smith was affiliated with the American Peace Mobilization, "one of the most notorious and blatantly Communist fronts ever organized in this country." Loren Miller and Lillian Smith are both Vice-Chairmen of the ACLU's National Committee. (Special HCUA Report—Appendix IX, 1944, p. 431.)

OTHER ACLU

NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBERS

George S. Counts was a member of the Advisory Board of the American Friends of the Chinese People (May 16, 1940) and a spon-

sor of the Council on Pan-American Democracy (November 16, 1938), both organizations having been cited as Communist fronts. (Special HCUA Report 1311, March 29, 1944, pp. 129, 161, 40 and 147.)

Benjamin H. Kizer was on the editorial board of Amerasia (March, 1943), a Communist-controlled magazine closely linked with the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR). "The IPR was a vehicle used by the Communists to orientate American Far Eastern policies toward Communist objectives." (Senate Judiciary Committee Report No. 2050, July 2, 1952, pp. 223, 225, 71, 95, 96 145 and 146.)

New York Post columnist Max Lerner was a member of the Ben Leider Memorial Fund (New Masses, March 23, 1937, p. 2). Leider was the first American Communist Party member to die in the Spanish Civil War (February 19, 1937). Max Lerner also helped celebrate Soviet Russia's 20th Anniversary by signing the Golden Book of American Friendship with the Soviet Union, and later signed a Statement in Defense of the Communist Party, and an Open Letter for Closer Cooperation with the Soviet Union. (Soviet Russia Today, November, 1937, p. 79 and September, 1939, pp. 24, 25 and 28; Daily Worker, March 5, 1941.) ACLU National Committee member Max Lerner was a November 8, 1938 contributor to the "Communist-controlled" publication Soviet Russia Today.

A. Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, was Chairman of the United May Day Committee, (1937), cited by Attorney General Tom Clark as subversive and among the affiliates and committees of the Communist Party, U.S.A., which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means." (December 4, 1947 Letter to Loyalty Review Board.) J. Robert Oppenheimer, who directed the building of the first atomic bomb (Manhattan Project, Los Alamos, New Mexico, 1943-45), also helped Congress draft the first laws covering the use and control of atomic energy, and advocated an international authority to develop atomic energy. Oppenheimer served as scientific adviser to the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission until his security clearance was revoked in 1954. (World Book Encyclopedia, 1961, Volume 13, p. 612.)

ACLU DEFENDS UN "BILL OF RIGHTS"

The single purpose of the American Civil Liberties Union is supposed to be defense of the Bill of Rights of the United States Constitution. However, the real goals of the ACLU can be more accurately described as implementing the articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1948. On page 98 of their 44th Annual Report (July 1, 1963—June 30, 1964), the ACLU commends the U.S. State Department for at last submitting to the Senate three international covenants (treaties) on human rights, which U.N. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg has predicted will soon be ratified and made the law of the land, "anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

The ACLU has long been affiliated with the International League for the Rights of Man, which is accredited by the U.N. The Chairman of the International League for the Rights of Man is ACLU International Work Adviser Roger Baldwin.

In the January, 1959 ACLU publication "Universal Rights and American Practice," Roger Baldwin refers to the provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as being "much higher than American practice. Our defects and transgressions are obvious in fields such as . . . the restrictions imposed because of the fear of Communist influence." (p 3) Baldwin also notes that in the United States, "political opinion is restricted by many laws aimed at . . . the rapidly diminishing Communists." (p. 4)

U.S. IMPROVING

The U.S. has been making a "marked improvement," according to Roger Baldwin. In 1954, "McCarthyism was in full cry after heretics and dissenters. The Supreme Court . . . had not put the brakes on the zealots for security against the infection of Communism." Baldwin concludes that "much remains to be done if the U.S.A. is to rise to

the standards of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights) . . . only as we join . . . in creating universal human rights eventually enforceable by international agreement will the hopes expressed in the Universal Declaration become realities." (p. 10)

The U.S. Committee to Investigate Propaganda (71st Congress) reported in January, 1931, that "the ACLU . . . claims to stand for free speech, free press, and free assembly; but it is quite apparent that the main function of the ACLU is to attempt to protect the communists in their advocacy of force and violence to overthrow the government, replacing the American flag by a red flag and erecting a Soviet government in place of the republican form of government guaranteed to each State by the Federal Constitution."

We should well remember the words of ACLU founder Roger Baldwin written to Socialist Louis P. Lochner on August 21, 1917: "We want also to look like patriots in everything we do. We want to get a lot of good flags, talk a good deal about the Constitution and what our forefathers wanted to make of this country, and to show that we are the folks that really stand for the spirit of our institutions."

A.C.L.U. SUBVERSIVE HOAX

"CIVIL LIBERTIES" is Communist jargon, every bit as much as "Civil Rights". Like all such jargon, it always has an opposing meaning. The Civil Liberties with which ACLU concerns itself are those having to do with subversives, WHO ARE NOT ENTITLED TO CIVIL LIBERTIES OR ANY OTHER LIBERTIES SINCE THEY ARE SWORN ENEMIES OF THE U.S. As Frankfurter stated on behalf of the ACLU Committee: "All of them believe in the right to advocate THE OVERTHROW OF THE GOVERNMENT BY FORCE AND VIOLENCE."

To aid and comfort these enemies, by forcing this country to provide privileges for them, is, according to Article 111, Section 3, of the U. S. Constitution, "TREASON". Because of ACLU's unparalleled efforts to protect Reds, it has been cited as a Communist Front, not just a Pro-communist group, by the California Un-American Activities Committee, 1948.

Following is a partial enumeration of the ACLU record:

Opposes Loyalty Oaths.

Opposes showing of film "OPERATION ABOLITION," hailed the country over by patriots; and promoted a phoney film to discredit it.

Opposes the Smith Act.

Opposes the Subversives Activities Control Act.

Opposes outlawing the Communist Party.

Opposes Christian symbols such as Nativity scenes at Christmas time.

Opposes prayer in schools.

Defends obscene publishers and use of postal facilities in disseminating obscene literature.

Defends notorious Reds and subversives.

Favors admitting to this country unlabelled, vicious Soviet propaganda.

Favors repeal of the all-protective Connally Amendment.

ACLU does not fight for freedom; it fights for LICENSE.

ACLU is not impartial; it is ANTI-AMERICAN, and ANTI-CHRISTIAN.

There is no moral or legal justification for the existence of the American Civil Liberties Union. Clearly, it should be abolished.

DEMAND THAT YOUR CONGRESSMAN AND SENATORS INVESTIGATE THIS TREASONOUS ORGANIZATION.

PARTY LINE ADHERED TO

Strong opposition from church leaders, especially . . . Jews, is expected to slow and perhaps stop a new move in Congress to add a school prayer amendment to the Constitution. Jewish groups solidly oppose the prayer amendment. So does the American Civil Liberties Union. (N.Y. Sunday News, July 31, 1966, p. 27).